

TOP SECRET

25

29 July 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Morning Meeting of 29 July 1969

D/ONE related that we have accepted a requirement to produce an Estimate on the possible effects of an embargo of arms to Biafra and Nigeria.

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Maury related that Congressman Zablocki is expecting the DD/S&T on 31 July and noted receipt of some information which partially clarifies the Congressman's interest in Soviet MIRV tests.

Maury briefed on the tensions created on the Hill by the Pike Report (see today's New York Times and Washington Post). The Director asked the EA/DDCI to obtain a copy of the full Report and requested that General Cushman and Bross review same.

Bross noted Deputy Secretary Packard's letter to 303 Committee members dated 29 May requesting a review of all reconnaissance approval procedures. He added that he will touch base with Gardiner Tucker to determine the status of this review, at which time he will also query Tucker on his role as DOD action officer for the 10 percent cut exercise.

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The Director called the DD/S&T's attention to the full-page spread in today's Washington Post on Esquire's article concerning the effects of weapons testing on infant mortality.



L. K. White

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*Extracted and sent to action officer

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Headlock Seen In Japan-U.S. Cabinet Talks

By Selig S. Harrison
Washington Post Foreign Service

TOKYO, July 28—Japan and the United States appeared to be headed for an angry impasse on most major issues in a high-level round of discussions here this week over the return of Okinawa and the pace of Japanese concessions over trade and investment liberalization.

Prompt action by the United States promising to remove lethal chemical-warfare agents from Okinawa after a nerve gas leakage last week undermined Communist and other opposition efforts to give a hot reception to Secretary of State William P. Rogers when he arrived here today.

While the opposition has been temporarily disarmed, however, the Japanese government has adopted an unusually muscular bargaining stand in the preliminaries to the seventh meeting of the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs. Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans, Agriculture Secretary Clifford M. Hardin and Paul McCracken, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, are among the 35 American delegates attending the annual talks.

On Okinawa, Premier Sato's conservative regime is hardening its stand against U.S. efforts to keep unrestricted U.S. bases on the island after it reverts to Japanese control. On disputed trade and investment issues, Japan is seeking to defer significant concessions for two years. American officials voice hope because the Japanese will agree to talks on easing agricultural import restrictions in October. But actual liberalization moves are not envisaged by Japanese government circles before 1971.

For the first time, officials are beginning to hint that the only way out of the stalemate now apparently developing may lie in a trade-off of concessions on security and economic issues. Both governments have insisted until now that the two subjects are unrelated and should be considered separately. Japanese government sources point to possible increases in Japanese defense and foreign aid spending as ways Tokyo might help the U.S. ease its balance-of-payments deficit. Officials here also point to a decision to permit import liberalization and for the selective relaxation of barriers to U.S. industrial investment.

In return for concessions in



Mrs. Nixon and Queen Sirikit present a study in profiles as they listen to ceremony at Bangkok pavilion where President was presented key to the city.

Nixon Vows Support to Thailand Against Any Who May Threaten

PRESIDENT, From A1

This dissatisfaction with the present and concern about the future by a nation that has been helpful ally poses a serious problem for Mr. Nixon, in the opinion of many. It is the far the most serious problem of any country on the announced route of his Asian tour.

Speaks at Ceremony

Today the President chose to deal with that problem in his first utterances on Thai soil. He spoke at a luncheon at a building draped over the door pavilion along the klong or canal of the capital city, traditional welcoming place for distinguished visitors. The leaders of the Thai army and navy, many in uniform, sat on either side of the President. He was accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Nixon, and his daughter, Tricia. He spoke in Thai, and his wife and daughter sat behind him on ornate carved chairs. The President's speech was a warm and gleaming gold oration.

The declaration that the United States will stand with Thailand against its foreign or domestic enemies was the peroration of the Nixon speech.

Cites 1954 Treaty

The President also spoke of the Southeast Asia collective defense treaty of 1954, often cited as the basis of U.S. involvement in Vietnam, which commits the parties to act in accordance with their constitutional process against common danger in the area in case of common attack from outside. In case of internal subversion, the parties to the treaty, including Thailand and the United States, agree only to "consult immediately" about the common danger.

"A treaty can have many meanings," Mr. Nixon declared. "It can be just a scrap of paper with no meaning at all. But as far as Thailand and the United States are concerned, a treaty means far more, because we share common ideals, because what we want for Asia and for the world is the right of freedom which Thailand enjoys for all peoples here, because we have been willing to fight for that and we are fighting for it in Vietnam, because of these deep spiritual and ideological ties that bind us."

"The treaty that we have with Thailand means that it is not just another treaty, not just another piece of paper, but that it is one that has a significance far beyond that—its significance which I have indicated today and again in public statements, and I indicate today in my first public statement as I visit Bangkok and this country."

Mr. Nixon continued, speaking as usual without notes, that "we will honor our obligations under the treaty. We will honor them not simply because we have to, because of the words that we have signed, but because we believe in those words and particularly believe in them in the association that we have with a proud and a strong people—the people of Thailand."

Then he declared: "We have been together in the past. We are together in the present. And the United States will stand proudly with Thailand against those who might threaten it from abroad or

Israeli Warplanes Strike Egyptian Suez Gun Position

From News Dispatches

Israeli jets attacked Egyptian positions on the Suez Canal for the sixth time in nine days yesterday, a military spokesman announced in Tel Aviv.

He said a 45-minute raid was directed at Egyptian artillery emplacements which shelled the Israeli-held Suez Sunday. All Israeli planes returned safely, he said.

But Cairo Radio claimed that an Israeli Skyhawk was shot down by anti-aircraft fire. The radio said waves of Israeli planes hit at the southern end of the canal at Port Taufiq, Deversoir and Alitah.

Israeli planes also had dog-fights with Egyptian MiGs at the northern end of the canal, but no planes were downed on either side, the Israelis announced.

An Israeli counterstrike had been expected after the Egyptians made a hit-and-run fighter-bomber raid against three Israeli positions Sunday with out encountering aerial resistance.

At El Qantara prisoners were exchanged across the canal under International Red Cross supervision. Israel traded an Egyptian pilot and an army sergeant plus two mysterious Egyptian civilians for a wounded Israeli private.

Israeli authorities refused to offer any explanations about the civilians.

On the Jordanian front, three Jordanian soldiers, including a captain, were killed when Israeli fighter planes attacked a military post at Irbid, a Jordanian spokesman said.

He said 12 other soldiers were wounded, in a government 23-minute strike on the town.

about 50 miles north of Amman.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli spokesman said two guerrillas and an Israeli soldier were killed in a gun battle on the Golan Heights Sunday night. He said an Israeli patrol was ambushed by guerrillas in Israeli-held Syrian territory.

U.N. Seeks Data

On Observer's Death

UNITED NATIONS, July 28—A report by the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) today appeared to confirm that Israeli artillery fire caused the death of a Swedish observer Sunday along the Suez Canal.

But a Western diplomat hinted that U.N. Secretariat officials may have spoken prematurely in stating that Israeli shelling was responsible before all the facts were established.

Today's report from Lt. Gen. Odd Bull, UNTSO chief of staff, did not directly ascribe blame for the death of Maj. Bo Roland Plane, 37, who was hit by shellfire at an observation post on the west side of the canal near Port Taufiq at 11:35 a.m. Sunday.

Instead it noted merely that Israeli artillery fire began at 11:01 a.m. and lasted until 11:57, whereas Egyptian fire began at 11:13 and ended at 11:38. By implication, the Israelis were firing when Major Plane was hit. Bull has promised a more complete report later this week.

Diplomats from the seven governments that furnish the 23-minute strike on the town.

They also said that Israeli shelling was responsible for the death of a Swedish observer Sunday along the Suez Canal.

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Yahya Loosens Clamps On Pakistan's Politics

KARACHI, Pakistan, July 28 (AP)—President Yahya Khan announced today that he was easing restrictions in his military administration to permit limited political activity.

The move comes in advance of a visit by President Nixon, who is due here Friday.

Yahya, an army general, took over the government four months ago after a long period of unrest stemming from opposition to President Yahya Khan, who resigned.

Declaring that his goal is "smooth transfer of power to the elected representatives of the people," Yahya said in a broadcast that political parties could again hold conventions and executive meetings, but not public rallies. "Our goals are clear, but we must not rush headlong toward them," he said.

To prepare for return to constitutional government, Yahya announced:

- His intention to create a civilian "council of ministers," to supplement the present all-military regime.
- The appointment of a chief election commissioner.

Thieu Aide Is Quizzed On NLF Contacts

Reuters

SAIGON, July 28—Huynh Van Truong, a top adviser to President Thieu, has been questioned by police about reports that he had unauthorized contacts with the National Liberation Front (NLF), a government spokesman said today.

Official sources said Truong was summoned to Police Headquarters Saturday and has since been under surveillance at his home.

The government spokesman, speaking at a news conference today, said Truong is "invited" as he put it to com-

in 1969 after taking part in an unsuccessful coup against the late President Ngo Dinh Diem. He returned from exile after the overthrow of the Diem government in 1963.

He was appointed to Thieu's circle of ten advisers as a special assistant for political affairs more than a year ago.

In recent months, Thieu has repeatedly offered to hold private direct talks with the NLF to break a deadlock at the Paris peace talks. But the government has frowned on unauthorized contacts between the NLF and private citizens. Two

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